

Top Investor Traps of 2006

Affinity Fraud. Con artists frequently target members of closely knit religious, political or ethnic groups. Their pitch is essentially, "Since I am like you and believe like you, you can believe in me and in what I say." Be wary of investments presented in this context. This pitch seeks to substitute an emotional appeal for careful analysis and critical thought.

Churning. This is an abusive sales practice in which unethical securities professionals make unnecessary and/or excessive trades in order to generate commissions. Most churning occurs where a broker has discretion to trade the account. In such cases, it is not necessary that the broker receive prior approval from the client to complete a transaction.

Equity Indexed Certificates of Deposit. These hybrid securities products offer an interest coupon payment or return that is based on a stock market index, usually the S&P 500. Returns are not FDIC insured. They are dependent on the performance of the stock market. These are complex securities that promise a rate of return calculated over a defined period of time based upon some form of securities market index. A declining stock market means the possibility of no return on your investment. As a result, these products pose liquidity problems and may not be suitable for seniors who may need the money for retirement living.

Oil and Gas Investment Fraud. High oil prices mean oil and gas scams will continue to attract victims. Oil and gas deals are complicated investments that generally involve a significant investment, often requiring a minimum deposit of thousands of dollars. Increasingly, these deals are being promoted via the Internet with claims of attractive tax advantages. Sales materials with "official-looking" surveyor maps and "geologist" opinion letters touting the likelihood that the "managers" of the drilling enterprise will hit pay dirt are sent regularly to prospective investors more than 1,000 miles from the region being "prospected." Overall, these deals are highly risky.

Personal Information Scams. The first step in separating a victim from his or her money is convincing the victim to divulge personal financial information. When the sales agent is a local tax preparer or unaffiliated insurance agent, he or she enjoys a position of trust in the community. Con artists not enjoying such a position of trust frequently style themselves as "senior specialists" or adopt a pretext of preparing a "living will" or a "living trust." A pretext that is of current concern is the offer to help senior citizens qualify for prescription benefits by preparing forms. In this guise, the scamster may ask unnecessary questions about personal financial assets. To the con artist, this information provides a comprehensive laundry list of what is available for the taking.

Prime Bank Schemes. These schemes often promise high-yield, tax-free returns that are said to result from "off-shore trades of bank debentures." Investors are told that only very wealthy people can get the benefit of these programs but the promoter is able to make it available to the victim. Sometimes the victim is required to execute a "confidentiality agreement" in order to invest and is told not to consult an attorney, accountant or financial planner because they keep these programs for the "big boys" and will deny that they exist. There are no such programs, no such debentures and no such high-yield trades.

Pump and Dump Schemes. Unethical broker-dealers frequently "pump" up the value of low-priced securities traded on the NASDAQ "pink sheets" and then "dump" the stock after naïve investors have purchased the stock at inflated prices. The balloon breaks when the promoters no longer maintain the myth that there is value in the shares and investors are left holding worthless shares. These schemes frequently appear through unsolicited e-mail messages.

Recovery Rooms. Scam artists buy and sell the names and financial information of victims who have lost money to “recovery room” operators who promise, in return for a fee that the victim must pay in advance, to recover the money lost in a worthless investment. These “sucker lists” are bought by crooks who know that people who have been deceived once are vulnerable to additional scams — especially scams that give hope of recovering lost money. If you have been a fraud victim, never give out your credit card or other personal information to someone who contacts you with a promise to recover your money.

Registered High-Interest Promissory Notes Publicly Advertised. Generally, the higher the return promised, the greater the risk to your money. A track record of paying high interest and repaying principal is not an assurance that you will get your money back if the company fails. These notes are not suitable for retirement funds.

Sale and Leaseback Contracts. In an attempt to avoid the investor protections of securities laws, some investments are structured to resemble the sale of a piece of equipment such as a pay phone, ATM machine or Internet booth located at a remote venue where the investor cannot service and maintain the equipment and must enter into a servicing agreement. In order to make the deal more attractive, investors are told that after a given period of time, the equipment can be sold back to the seller at the investor’s original purchase price. The investor also is promised a specific rate of return. In a variant of this scheme, a real estate interest such as a long-term lease in a resort community is sold instead of physical equipment. Frequently the equipment or property does not exist and the seller lacks the financial capacity to keep the promise of repurchase.

Self-Directed Pension Plans. Many types of securities fraud require the victim to remove funds from legitimate investments such as stock brokerage accounts, mutual funds, insurance policies, deferred compensation plans and mutual funds so that they can be invested in a worthless scam. This scam may begin with advice to convert an employer-sponsored pension into a self-directed pension plan. While these plans may serve legitimate investment purposes, all too often they only serve to benefit the scam artist.

Unsuitable Recommendations. Just as every investor is different, so too are investments. What may be a suitable investment for one investor may not be right for another. Securities professionals must know their customers’ financial situation and refrain from making recommendations of securities they have reason to believe are unsuitable. When securities professionals fail to live up to applicable ethical standards, great harm can be done to individual investors.

Variable Annuities. Variable annuities are tax-deferred investments that typically place mutual funds inside of an insurance wrapper for tax deferred potential investment growth. While these products are legitimate investments, regulators are concerned about their popularity in the sales community. Commissions to those who sell variable annuities are very high, which provides incentive for sellers to engage in inappropriate sales. Variable annuities are only suitable for a very small percentage of the investing public and generally are not appropriate for most seniors. The steep penalties for early withdrawals also make variable annuities unsuitable for short-term investors. Be especially wary of any broker who wants to sell you a variable annuity to hold inside a 401(k) or IRA. You are already getting tax-deferred growth in an IRA or a 401(k), and the variable annuity simply adds a layer of cost with no additional tax benefit.

**Contact the Office of Financial Institutions’ Securities Division
at 800-223-2579 with any questions about an investment
product, broker or adviser before investing.**

